STORY OF YEAR MARKED BY SENSATIONAL EVENTS

Most Momentous Twelve Months of Modern Times Reviewed-Great European War, Mexican Troubles and Other World Happenings.

on the new.

It came swiftly and with a terrific clash. On July 23, the Austro-Hungarian government sent an ultimatum to Servia demanding the punishment of the persons concerned in the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and instant suppression of all anti-Austrian sentenging in that country and giving ant suppression of all anti-Austrian opaganda in that country and giving hours for consideration. The Beigrade vernment agreed to the Austrian de-aind with a single exception—that which

mand with a single exception—that which mould have empowered Austrian officials to take a leading part in the punishment of the murderers, and asked for further information on this point.

The reply was not satisfactory to Austria. She promptly declared war on Servia and began to move troops toward the berder. The Serbs began active mobilization and removed their capital from Helgrade to Nish, in the interior. Instantity the eyes of all the civilized world were turned toward Russia.

The day after Austria declared war on Servia, the Russian minister of for-

The day after Construction of for-ces Servia, the Russian minister of for-eign affairs warned the German ambas-sader that if Servia were invaded Rus-sia would not be able to remain neutral. Great Britain proposed to Germany. France and Italy that a council should be arranged to mediate between the two disputants. Germany declined to become party to such an arrangement. The exar-urged the kalser to use his influence with the Austrian emperor. According to the German account, the kaiser complied with this request to the best of his ability. When he discovered, however, that mebilization was going on actively in Russia, he wired the czar that his course was making mediation impossible.

days later the kaiser proclaimed martial law throughout the country and sent a twenty-four hour ultimatum to the Muscovite government demanding an instant abandonment of all war prep-At the expiration of this ulti-August 1, the kaiser gave the order for mobilization to begin and on the same day Count von Pourtales, the German ambassador at St. Petersburg, storted homeward.

Meanwhile the mobilization of the en-tire French army was begun. Martial law was declared and, August 4, the Geran ambassador announced that the war between his country and France was on-England had asked both France and Germany, if they would respect the neuof Belgium in case of war. The per had answered in the affirmative, latter made no direct reply, and Belmobilization began at once

can mobilization began at once.
On August 2 a German army marched is the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, whose neutrality had been guaranteed by the powers in 1857. A day later, the German government gent a note to the Began government demanding passage for German troops through the country of exhibiting analysis of the country. and promising ample compensation for all cambige at the close of the war. This was a the form of an ultimatum and specified twelve hours as a time limit. The reply was that Belgium would defed her neutrality by force of arms if

Great Britain Declares War.

At this move of Germany, Great Britan began active mobilization of her forces and all the naval reserves were called out at once. War against Germany called out at once. War against Germany was declared on August 4, a war budget of \$20,000,000 was voted, and within a few days a British force of 120,000 men had been landed in France. On August 6 Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia and her troops crossed the Russian border. The Montenegrins joined the Serbs arming Austria and Beening was invaded. against Austria and Bosnia was invaded. On August 10 the French government days later England followed her examde with her British ally. Scandinavia and Holland asserted their

cutrality, but at once put all their military resources into requisition for de-fense. Portugal announced her inten-tion to fulfill her treaty obligations with Great Britain, but she did not become a belligerent at once. Spain professed ab-solute neutrality, but began immediate mobilization of all her forces. Turkey declared for neutrality, but mobilized her army and began to advance toward Bul-garia. It was not until the last of October that she made her initial demonstration in the Black sea against Russia. Greece, as well as the minor Balkan states, was in a condition of armed expectancy. As for Italy, sworn ally of Germany and Austria in the so-called Dreibund, she took advantage of the fact that her partners were not engaged in a outbreak of hostilities, a censorship which is the most effective ever known was established in all the warring About all that was actually revealed was that the kalser's forces made their way through Belgium with a tremendous loss of men and property, the Belgian defenders of the little kingdom exhibiting a power of resistance and a stubbornness which amazed the world. The forts at Liege halted the German legions for a week. But the odds were too great. By the end of August the ter-rible German war machine had literally mowed its way through Belgium, and by within tive preparation for a siege. The seat of government was removed to Bordeaux. Suddenly, on September 4, the German army of the right turned eastward, Since time, the kaiser's forces have been retiring slowly, fighting with a persistency never before recorded in the his

tency never before recorded in the his-tory of modern war.

Russian mobilization by the middle of August was practically completed and the czar's armies were in rapid advance the czar's armies were in rapid the czar's armies were in rapid the German and Austrian frontieward the Slavic tiers. Great forces opposed the Slavic advance and many bloody contests fol-lowed in rapid succession, until late in the autumn, the greatly outnumbered Teutonic allies began to show signs of declining offensive ability. The Japanese confined their military

operations entirely to Asia. They im-mediately proceeded against the German forts at Klauchau, China, which were taken by assault after ten weeks' attack. Russian and Turkish fleets have been engaged in the Black sea, there has been fighting on a small scale in Egypt, and the Portuguese in Africa have made several attacks upon German colonists. Indian troops have been engaged with Turkish forces in an effort to keep the Sues

Canal open.

From the first, there has been a prac-

The year of our Lord, 1914, as unique. It does not fall into the procession of the years with the accustomed swing. That which has transformed it into a horror without precedent in breath and mallging is war—war which is devastating the old world and fixing its sinister impress caseguard that of Belgium, France and its own and render the reserved. British flect sailed under, scaled orders Au-gust 4, and a big naval battle in the North sea was confidently expected by the waiting world. It soon became ap-parent that Great Britain's purpose was to deal a fatal blow at German commerce, safeguard that of Belgium, France and its own and reader the convey's flect incorporaown and render the enemy's fleet inopera tive by holding it in the Baltic. A week later, the port authorities of New York were notified that the Atlantic lines were unobstructed, and a few days afterward the Pacific lines were pronounced "open and eafe." Sixty British war vessels guarded the exit of the Kiel Canal and prevented the thirty German battleships anchored there from coming out. Within a few days, more than thirty of the great German ocean liners were interned in heutral waters and a number of German

> By the middle of November more than four hundred war vessels and merchant-men on all sides had been captured or in-terned in neutral ports. The Emden in the Pacific and the Karlsruhe in the South Atlantic, two German raiders, preyed successfully upon allied and neu-tral commerce until the former was put out of action. During the past three out of action. During the past three months the Germans have destroyed a number of British cruisers by means of torpedoes. In an action off the coast of Chile, a squadron of five German war-ships sank the Monmouth and Good Hope with all on board. On October 27-although it was not known to the public for a fortnight afterward—the British super-dreadnaught Audacious was sunk by a mine off the const of Ireland. Short-ly afterward, the British admiralty declared the North sea a closed military

merchant ships were captured or de-

On December 8 the German cruisers Scharnborst, Gneisau, Leipzig and Nuern-berg, uader Admiral von Spee, were sunk by a British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, off the Faikland islands. The German cruiser Dresden es-caped, badly damaged. December 16 a German fleet bombarded the English coas towns of Hartlepool, Whitby and Scar-borough, killing 150 and wounding 300 citizens and causing much property damage Three British merchant vessels were sunk by mines laid by the bombarding fleet. At the close of the year operations in the west seem practically at a standstill. December 17 the Germans reported a vic-tory in Poland.

As a result of the immediate paralysis in the financial world due to the sudden embroilment of the European nations. Americans abroad were subjected to great inconvenience and not a little actual ardship. Much relief was afforded the elgian sufferers and large sums of oney for the purpose were raised all the country

The American Red Cross sent the relief ship Red Cross to European waters, with a full equipment of physicians nurses and supplies, on September 12.

Chaotic Conditions in Mexico.

Early in the year foreign nations began Early in the year foreign nations began to be critical of the administration's "hands-off" Mexican policy and to insist that the job of pacifying Mexico belonged-logically to the United States. Victoriano Huerta had held the provisional presidency for a year and boasted in his cups that he would hold his office longer than Persidency Wilson would remain in than President Wilson would remain in the White House. Meanwhile the bandit chief Pancho Villa was steadfly gaining ground in the north. The flercest battle of the revolution, which was fought for almost two weeks, ended in victory for the rebel forces.

There was an appalling loss of life in this long continued fight, and more than four thousand fugitives crossed the Rio Grande and took refuge in American territory. Here they were cared for by the United States authorities.

On February 2 President Wilson revoked an order by his predecessor in office to put a stop to the shipment of arms Japan announced her intention to dent Wilson instructed Secretary Daniels to assemble an imposing naval force at Tampico, on the Mexican coast. This was due to the refusal of the Mexican president and his military aids to salute the American flag as an essential feature of an apology for an unwarranted arrest and imprisonment of several American bluejackets who had landed on Mexican

soil to obtain a supply of gasoline.

Although the episode was the result of a misunderstanding in which all the parties concerned shared about equally, it was manifest that Huerta was in no me to comply with any request of the Washington authorities, however politicly and even delicately made. He refused to order the salute, and the navai demonstra-

Congress passed a resolution sustaining the president in the position which he had taken. On April 21 Admiral Fletcher seiged the custom house at Vera Cruz. the custom house and the result was a fight, in which 16 Americans were killed and 71 wounded. General Mass, in command of the garrison, withdrew and left the Americans in possession.

Nelson O'Shaugnessy, the American representative, was given his passports and requested to leave the country. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of American forces at Vera Cruz, was

eady to enter on a vigorous campaign. Before hastilities were carried further the diplomatic representatives at Wash-ington of Argentina, Brazil and Chile sent in to the office of the department of state a formal tender of their services as medi-President Wilson accepted the ofboth Huerta and Carranga ac

cepted the proffered mediation.

The mediatory conference was held at liagara Falls, Canada, and opened on Niagara Falls, Canada, and opened on May 29. On June 12 the conference had agreed upon a plan accepted both by President Wilson and Huerta. Then a deadlock arose over the choice for president—the American delegates declined to accept the name of any nonconstitutional

Meanwhile, the constitutionalists wer making unmistakable advance toward th apital. Their success was so pron that it was evident they would soon be in control of the government. On July 1 the conference came to an

without definite result, and four days later Huerta was re-elected president by his partisans. On July 15 the dictator re signed the presidency and took passage for Europe, leaving the executive author-ity in the hands of a prominent citizen,

Francisco Carbajal. The new president and Carranza could not agree upon the surrender of the government to the victorious constitutionalist army, and on August 10 Carbajal re-signed and the chamber of deputies dis-solved. Five days later, the constitution-alist army entered the City of Mexico without opposition. Venustiano Carranza immediately took upon himself the office

of president, although he soon announced his purpose of turning over the executive for world traffic on August 15. The steamfunction to a provisional substitute and er Ancon, belonging to the Panama rail-

nimself becoming a candidate. On September 23 Villa declared war up on the provisional president. The consti-tutionalists held a meeting at Mexico City on October 4 and refused to accept their chief's resignation. At a conven-tion of the party held at Aguas Callentes on October 14, Carranza again presented his resignation and a few days later Villa promised to support a provisional presi-dent named by the convention. At that, Gen. Eulallo Gutierrez was appointed by Gen. Eulallo Gutierrez was appointed by the convention, but Carranza refused to recognize him. The new president appointed Villa commander in chief of the government forces and ordered him to proceed at once against Carranza. As Villa and his men neared the capital, Carranza and his soldiers withdrew.

On November 22 the American forces were withdrawn from Vera Cruz and soon afterward Carranza and his followers took possession of the seaport. Villa and Zapata united in support of the Gutierrez interests, and the prospect of peace in the immediate future is far from encouraging.

ncouraging.

On December 15, 3,000 United States troops were sent to Naco to stop continued firing by the Mexican factions into United States territory. The struggle between the combatants in northern Mexico con-tinues unabated

Longest Congressional Session.

The first regular session of the Sixty-third congress was the longest since that great law-making body came into exist-ence-from December 1, 1912, to October 24, 1914. After the holiday recess both branches were addressed by President Wilson upon the regulation of corpora-tions. In his address the president recom-mended the formation of a trade commis-sion, the doing away with interlocking di-rectorates and holding companies, and an rectorates and holding companies, and an antitrust law. On January 24 the senate passed a bill authorizing the government to construct a railroad in Alaska. On February 18 the house passed the bill.

During this month, also, the adminis tration introduced a measure into both houses to establish a rural credit system by means of co-operative banks. On Feb-ruary 9 a bill was introduced into both branches which provided that the govern-ment might mine or lease on a royalty basis certain coal lands in Alaska.

On March 5 the president delivered an-other address to congress in the house chamber, in which he urged the repeal chamber, in which he urged the repeat of the provision in the Panama Canal act of August, 1912, exempting vessels engaged in coastwise trade from the payment of tolls. With a senate amendment to the effect that the United States relinquished no rights under treaties with Great Britain and with Panama, the tolls

repeal bill became law.
On April 20 the president again addressed congress, giving the facts in the Tampico affair and asking authority to use force in compelling a settlement. Both houses pussed the necessary measures without delay. On June 5 the three measures prominent in the president's antitrust legislation—the creation of a trade commission, the Clayton bill, and the railroad capitalization bill—were passed, but it was not until August that the senate adopted the measure creating a federal trade commission. The Clayton antitrust bill did not become law until October.

August 4 both houses unanimously adopted an amendment to the federal reserve act, by which the secretary of the trensury was given power to issue addi-tional bank currency in such amount as would be necessary to protect the busi-ness situation and avoid financial panic. On September 4 the president once more addressed congress, pointing out the need of raising additiona' revenue to meet the deficit cause by the decline in imports due to the European war.

The closing days of the congress passed in an active effort conducted by members from the cotton-growing states to obtain legislation for the retail of the growers of the staple.

On October 24 the first regular session of the Sixty-third congress came to an American Government and Politics.

On January 2 Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston began a series of hearings to determine where the new federal reserve banks were to be established. The federal reserve bank system went in-to effect November 16. On January 19 the Washington authorities and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad officials came to an agreement by which the railroad relinquished its trolley lines, its control of the Boston and Maine, and most of its steamship lines, in order to avoid further conflict with the Sherman antitrust law. President Wilson nomiantitrust law. ng then assistant secretary of the treasury, to be comptroller of the currency and ex-officio member of the new federal reserve board. On January 27 the president signed an mportant order which established a pernament civil government in the Panama Canal Zone, to go into effect April 1. A few days later he nominated Col. George W. Goethals to be first governor. On February 11 the government brought suit at Salt Lake City to compel the Southern Pacific railroad to relinquish its control of the Central Pacific.

In March government proceedings were begun against two railroads: The interstate commerce commission accused the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road with overstatement of income and other financial irregularities, and suit was brought against the Lehigh Valley road under the charge that it was monopolis-ing the anthracite coal industry through subsidiary companies. In this month, also, the department of justice announced that a plan for breaking up the transportation monopoly practiced by the New York, New Haven and Hartford had been ar-

ranged satisfactory to all parties.

Early in April the government met with
defeat in its attempt to prove that the
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road and the coal-mining company of the same name existed as an illegal and monopolis-tic combination. On April 2 the committee appointed for the purpose announced that it had selected twelve federal reserve districts, with their central bank ing cities, under the new currency law.

On June 8 the American Thread com pany, which was proved to be a combina-tion of manufacturers which practically controlled the output, forestalled the accontrolled the output, forestated the ac-tion contemplated by the department of justice by dissolving. In June, also, the United States supreme court affirmed the power of the interstate commerce com-mission to fix rates, and held that pipe lines are common carriers and must carry products at rates fixed by the commission. On June 15 the president made public a charge that hig business interests had been trying to force congress to adjourn. He declared that he should do everything in his power to keep congress in session until the proper business legislation had

In July the commission found that the former management of the New Haven road was criminally wasteful and negli-gent. President Wilson directed the atgent. President Wilson directed the at-torney general. July 21, to begin civil and criminal proceedings against the York, New Haven and Hartford road, two days later the suit was begun in the United States district court at New York

On the first day of August the interstate commerce commission denied the petition of the eastern railroads for a general increase of 5 per cent in freight rates, but allowed certain increases in the middle West. On August 12 the dissolution of the International Harvester company. nated as a monopoly in restraint of trade, was ordered by the United States district

road, passed from ocean to ocean in ten hours. In September the railroad rate case showed increased activity. The roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac again petitioned the interstate commerce commission for permission to advance freight rates 5 per cent, and the commission consented to reopen the case. The commission granted the increase. with certain exceptions, on December A delegation of railroad presidents vis-tited President Wilson at the White House and laid before him the unsatisfactory situation which confronted American roads. The president was sympathetic, but expressed his confidence in the inter-

but expressed his confidence in the inter-state commerce commission to regulate the matter satisfactorily.

On September 23 Secretary McAdoo aroused great interest in banking circles by announcing his intention to withdraw government patronage and assistance from national banks known to be hearding currency or demanding excessive in

In October the court dismissed all but one of the government's charges in its suit to dissolve the Atlantic steamship trust. Final argument in the suit to dissolve the Steel trust was made at Phila delphia, and the discussion of increased railroad freight rates was resumed before the interstate commerce commission. At the elections held on November 3 the

Democratic majority in the house of representatives was reduced from 147 to 25, although the Democratic majority in the senate was increased from 10 to 16. Con-stitutional amendments giving the suf-frage to women were carried in Nevada and Montana and prohibition triumphed in Washington, Oregon, Arizona, and Colorado. In Missouri the so-called "full crew" law passed by the legislature was

Politics in Other Lands.

On January 27 Michel Oreste, president of Haiti, warned of the approach of a large body of revolutionists, abdicated hastily and took refuge on a German cruiser. On February 8 Orestes Zamor was elected president of Hatti, and on the same day Jose Vicente Concha was elected president of Colombia.

Early in the year the Chinese adminis council re-established Confucian lam as the state religion of the republic. At the opening of parliament February 10 King George urged mutual concessions in the Irish home rule controversy. On March 5 the home rule bill was introduced for its third passage through the com-mons. On May 25 the bill passed the commons for the third time. On September 18 King George signed the home rule and Welsh disestablishment bills and the par-

liament was prorogued.

On March 17, as the finale to a bitter On March 17, as the finale to a bitter political and personal controversy, the wife of the French minister of finance, Mme. Caillaux, shot and killed the editor of Figaro, Gaston Calmette. Her husband resigned his office at once and a new cabinet was formed. The trial of Mme. Caillaux resulted in her acquittal on July 23. On March 14 a treaty of peace between Turkey and Servia was signed at on July 28. On March 14 a treaty of peace between Turkey and Servia was signed at Constantinople, a sequel to the Balkan war. On May 1 the new Chinese constitution was published. It abolished the premiership and gave increased power to the president. On May 6 Prince Alexander of Teck, Queen Mary's brother, was appointed governor-general of Canada.

On May 15 Colonel Benavides, leader of the Peruvian faction which expelled President Billinghurst, was elected pro-visional president. Three days later a group of senators and deputies declared Roberto Leguia provisional president. The Peruvian supreme court, however, recog-nized Benavides. On July 21 Ahmed Mirza, sixteen years of age, was crowned shah of Persia. On August 28 the French cabinet was reconstructed on a commit-tee of national defense basis. Rene Viviani. Socialist, remained premier,

On September 10 Turkey notified the outside world that she had done away with the arrangement whereby foreigners in that country have been exempt from local jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and under which many special privileges have been entired by citizens of ileges have been enjoyed by citizens of other countries residing in Turkey.

Two days later a note was presented to the Turkish government by Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, in which it was affirmed that the special rights of aliens can be abolished only by the powers that were parties to the original contract. Austria and Germany presented a separate protest.

September 28 the Albanian senate, On September 28 the Albanan senate, in the Strait of Belle Isle and 17 of which had driven its recently elected ruler her crew were frozen to death. The Prince William of Wied-out of the country, chose a Turk for king-Prince and her crew disappeared. On April Burhan-Eddin, son of the deposed Abdul 28 an explosion in a mine shaft at Hamid of Turkey. The European powers | Eccles, W. Va., caused the death of 180 Hamid of Turkey. The European powers protested, but their wishes were disregarded. On October 4, after four months' exile, Essad Pasha, accompanied by an armed force, entered Albania and took possession of the government. On the day following the death of King Charles of Roomania his nephew, Ferdinand, took the oath of office as sovereign. On October 13 a rebellion broke out near

the border of German Southwest Africa. tem Bey, Turkish ambassador to the Uni States left Washington, where incurred criticism by his frank views of American affairs.

Industrial Trials and Triumphs.

The Ford Motor company at the begin-ning of the year adopted a profit-sharing plan by which \$10,000,000 is to be distributed annually among the 26,000 wage-earners of that concern. The great South African railroad strike came to an end. On January 19 a strike of the Delaware and Hudson railroad men, as a protest against the discharge of two employees, was set-tled within sixteen hours by the federal board of mediation and conciliation

Two great labor controversies had been left over from the preceding year—one in the Michigan copper mines, which began July 23, 1913, and another in the Colorado coal fields, where 14,000 men had been on strike since September 23 of the previous year. Violence ensued and federal aid was demanded. On April 29 the striking miners clashed with the state militia near Trinidad. Colo., and twenty-five persons were killed or burned to death in a fire which followed. President Wilson ordered federal troops to the scene. It was not until September 15 that the strikers and their employers accepted President Wil-son's offer for a settlement of their dispute, but his plan was rejected. On the last day of November the president named three headed by Seth last day of November the pressent named a commission of three, headed by Seih Low, to deal with the strike. Shortly after the strike was declared off.

On April 1 all the coal mines of Ohio were closed down on account of the fail-

ure to unite on an agreement as to a payment to supersede the one n use. On the following day the already in use. On the following day the Yorkshire coal miners, to the number of 170,000 men, went on strike to support their demand for a minimum wage. June 12 a strike among the West Virginia coal miners, which had been on since the previous September, was declared off, the miners waiving recognition of the union in order to obtain other important con-cessions. On July 17 the federal board of mediation and conciliation again proved ds accepted the mediation of the board.

Progress in Science and Discovery. One of the most startling achievements in recent surgery is the restoration of paralyzed muscular tissue by the repair replacement of injured nerves through

experiments conducted by Prof. Robert Kennedy of Glasgow, Scotland. In May a two-wheeled gyroscopic motor car cre-ated considerable excitement in London. It is the invention of Paul Schliewsky.

An innovation known as "twilight sleep" is announced to have worked such a change in obstetrical methods that childchange in obstetrical methods that child-birth has been robbed almost entirely of its terrors. The new system developed at the Woman's hospital of Freiburg, Ger-many, is described as a slight slumber induced by an injection of a combination of two drugs, scopolamin and morphium. On January 28 the first winders mes-

On January 28 the first wireless message without relaying, transmitted between Hanover, Germany, and Tuckerton, on the lower New Jersey coast, came in one leap a distance of 4.02 miles. On February 17 the expedition led by Capt. J. Campbell Besley returned to New York after six months' exploration in a hither after six months' exploration in a hitherto unknown Andean region. The party
discovered a lost Inca city and brought
back a valuable collection. Later in the
same month the antarctic expedition led
by Dr. Douglas Mewson arrived at Adelaide, Australia, after two years spent in
scientific exploration. On April 19. Dr.
Alexis Carrel, Nobel prize winner and
eminent for his contributions to exact science, announced that he had operated
successfully on the heart of an animal by successfully on the heart of an animal by suspending the circulation of blood several minutes. On May 19, ex-President Roosevelt returned home after an exploring trip of eight months through the Brazilian wilderness. He announced the discovery of a river, which was christened Rio Roosevelt, and afterward rechristened Rio Roosevelt, and afterward rechristened Rio Teodoro. On November 4, at the Brit-ish embassy in Rome, Prof. Domenico Argentieri, an Italian priest of the Abruszi, made good his claim to have devised a small portable wireless telegraphy ap-paratus capable of receiving messages paratus capable of receiving messages from high-power stations at a distance of 1.256 miles. On January 2, at Dayton, Ohio, Orville Wright gave a public demonstration of the automatic stabilizer, his new aeronautical invention. On February 7, the German aviator Ingold made a record of more than a thousand miles, remaining aloft system and a half hours. remaining aloft sixteen and a half hours thus breaking all previous records. In April a new aeroplane height record was made by Linnekogel, at Johannisthal. He reached an altitude of 20,584 feet. In May. In a Zeppelin dirigible flew for thirty-six hours without stop over Germany, at an average of about fifty-two miles an hour. On July 14, a German aviator at Berlin ascended in a monoplane to a height of 25,000 feet, and thus broke the record. The flight from Norway to Scotland was made by Gran, July 30, in four hours and ten

The use of aircraft in the war has not been greatly sensational, but it has been sufficient to modify warfare to an appre-ciable extent. Most of the aeroplanes of the belligerent nations are not fighting craft, but the dirigibles of the Zeppelin type belonging to the German war equip-ment are regarded as battleships of the ment are regurded as battleships of the air, and terrible results have been expected when this formidable sky squadron should get into action. Thus far, most of these military adjuncts have been used for scouting purposes, and as such they have proved to be especially effective. The rapid advance of the German forces into France at the beginning of hostilities was made possible by these air scouts, which served to point out the way with infallible accuracy. In the attack on Louvain and other Belgian cities German aircraft rendered effective service by directing artillery fire by means of searchlights and burning material dropped among the Belburning material dropped among the Bel-gian troops. That the Zeppelin sirships are capable of doing great damage was made evident at the siege of Antwerp.

Casualties on Land and Sea.

Early in January the second phenom-enal storm of the season added largely to the destruction of property along the enal storm of the season added largely to the destruction of property along the ocean front of New Jersey and Long Is-land. On January II, a Japanese vol-cano on Sakura Island burst suddenly in-to activity and destroyed three towns and killed more than a thousand persons. Durkilled more than a thousand persons. During a performance at a moving picture theater at Surabaya, Java, 75 women and children were burned to death. The steamer Monroe, from Norfolk to New York city, was rammed by the Nantucket during a night fog off Cape Charles, January 30, and 41 persons were lost. On March 14 more than a thousand persons lost their lives during a storm which lost their lives during a storm which flooded several towns in Southern Russia, and about the same time many persons were killed by an earthquake at Akita

Japan. On March 21 the sealing steamer Newfoundland stranded on an ice floe in the Strait of Belle Isle and 77 of her crew were frozen to death. The same day the steamer Southern Cross miners. Early in May Sicily was vis-ited by a series of shocks which did great damage along the eastern coast. The steamship Empress of Ireland was struck by the Norwegian collier Stor-stad in the St. Lawrence river, May 29 and sank almost immediately, morthan a thousand passengers losing their lives. May 30, Capt. Robert A. Barlett of the Stefansson arctic expedition returned to St. Michael, Alaska, with the news that been crushed by ice, and that her crew was marooned on Wrangel Island. On September 7, eight members of this crew were found by a rescuing party. On June 19 more than two hundred miners were lost by an explosion in a coal mine near Alberta, Canada. A fire at Salem Mass., June 25, destroyed half of the city including several thousand homes and many large industrial establishments. In this month, also, American consuls in various Chinese cities reported that floods in southern China had destroyed the crops and made 2,000,000 persons blomeless. On September 18 the Francis H. Leggett collided with an unknown vessel the Oregon coast and 72 of her passen-gers and crew were lost. In October an earthquake in Turkey destroyed more than 3,000 persons in a few min-

Edison's great electrical plant at Orange, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Detember 9.

Notable Events.

Early in January the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. announced the with drawal of its members from directorships in 27 large corporations, thu complying with the government's new regulation condemning interlocking di rectorates. On January 9 Harvard university and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology arranged to combine their engineering departments. February 10 Andrew Carnegie gave \$2,000,000 toward the propaganda car-ried on by the Church Peace union. On April 13 the International Surgical congress met at New York city. was let into the new canal across Cape Cod on April 21. This canal shortens the distance by water between Boston and New York by seventy miles and cuts out the danger of rounding the cape in stormy weather. The canal was formally opened July 29.

President Wilson's youngest daughter, Eleanor Randolph Wilson, was married, May 7, at the White House, to William Gibbs McAdeo, secretary of the Treasury. The Norwegians celebrated the centennial of the separation of Norway from Denmark on May 15. On May 18 the Panama canal was opened May is the Fahama canal was opened famous of British solders, and Robert for barge traffic. The English Derby J. Burdelte American lecturer, humorwas won by Durbar III, a horse belonging to an American. Herman B. Duryea, on May 27. The monument anyal expert and writer. Rear Admiral erected by the Daughters of the Con-Alfred T. Mahan.

federacy in the national cemetery

Arlington was unveiled June 4.
On June 16 England captured the in-ternational polo championship at Meadowbrook, N. Y. It was made publie on June 24 that Mrs. Morris K. Jesup had bequeathed \$8,500,000 to public institutions. The American Museum of Natural History was a beneficiary to the extent of \$5,000,000. That also was the day on which the reconstruct.

was the day on which the reconstructed Kiel canal was opened by the German kaiser. The International Eucharistic congress opened at Lourdes, France, July 22.

On September 3 Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, was elected pope to succeed the late Piux N. The new pontiff assumed the title of Benedict XV. The government crop report, made public October 8, announced a record wheat harvest of \$92,000,000 and a normal corn crop of 2,676,000,000. The world's championship series was won October 13 by the Boston National league baseball team.

ton National league baseball team. On October 14 one of the most com-presensive financial schemes on record presensive financial schemes on record formulated by bankers at New York city involved the raising by the banks of a fund of \$150,000.000 which was to be loaned upon warehouse receipts for cotton. On the last day of October the Panama canal was closed for traffic a second time on account of an earth slide into Culebra cut.

on November 6 the Chicago stock-yards were closed on account of an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease which had already led the federal auwhich had already led the reserval authorities to establish quarantine in eight states against the shipment of cattle. Later this prohibition was extended to several other states. The so-called "house of governors" met in its seventh annual session at Madison, Wis. November 10.

After a period of suspension covering 15 weeks, brought about by the war, the cotton exchanges of New York and New Orleans opened for trading on No-vember 18. The New York stock exchange, which was closed at the breakrestricted trading November 28. A red-letter event in the history of American athletics was the formal opening of the great Yale bowl, scating 60,000 persons, November 21. The annual Yale-Har-vard football contest resulted in a Baf-vard victory, 35 to 0.

Among the Eminent Dead.

The record of those who have passed out of the world's activities during the year is of unusual length, and it contains the names of many who had achieved dis-

Among the famous men who died in January were Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, scientist and novelist; Dr. Edward Spitzka, alienist and neurologist; Count Yuko Ito, admiral of the Japanese fleet; Shelby M. Cullom, 20 years United States senator from Illinois, author of the interstate commerce law; Paul Deroulede, French poet and political agitator; the venerable James Addams Beaver, Civil war hero and ex-governor of Pennsylvania, and Simon Boliver Buckner, whose name and fame have been familiar to the Amer-ican public for more than half a century— as a licutenant general in the Confederate army, governor of Kentucky, candidate for vice-president on the Gold Demogratio ticket in 1896, February's contribution to the list

includes Alphonse Bertillon, whose clever system of measurement made him the terror of criminals; Theodore L. De Vinne, whose artistic efforts revolutionized printing; Henry M. Tel-ler. United States senator from Colo-rado for 30 years, Secretary of the Inrado for 30 years, Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur; Viscount Siuzo Aoki, first Japanese ambassador to the United States, and the earl of Minto, former governor-general of Canada. In March Cardinal Kopp, at the head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Germany; the venerable Thomas Bowman, senior bishop of the Methodist church, and two Protestant Episcopal bishops—John Scarborough of New Jersey, and William Woodruff Niles of New Hampshire passed away. America New Hampshire passed away. America also lost George Westinghouse, whose alr brake is reputed to have saved more lives than were sacrificed in the Napoleonic wars. April marked the passing of the downger empress of Ja-pan, the well-beloved Haruko; George Alfred Townsend, known widely as a war correspondent; George F. Baer, president of the Reading railroad, and Samuel R. Crockett, who created "The Stickit Minister.

Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, hero of the Civil war, died early in May, Among the other famous men and women who died during the month were Lillian Nordica, daughter of a Maine farmer, who became one of the world's most successful opera singers, especiali successful opera singers, especially tamous in Wagnerian roles; Francis Kossuth, son of the great Hungarian patriot; Charles Scadding, Epiacopal
hishop of Oregon; Sir Joseph W. Swan,
inventor of the incandescent light;
Paul Mauser, inventor of the rifle
bearing his name; William O, Bradley, United States senator from Kentucky, and the duke of Argyll.

Adiai E. Stevenson, vice-president of the United States during the second Cleveland administration, died June 13. Grand Duke Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, George II, grand duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, the victim of an as-sassin, are some of the men of royal blood who died in that month. Joseph Chamberlain, long eminent as a British statesman, died early in July. Among other distinguished men who died that month were Horace H. Lurton, associ-ate justice of the United States Supreme court; Melville E. Ingalls of the "Big Four" railroad system; Augustus Smith, oldest graduate of Yale university, and Paul Reclus, brilliant French scientist.

Two names among the August dead stand out with especial prominence— Ellen Louise Axson Wilson, wife of the president of the United States, and Pope Pius X, head of the Roman Catho-lic church. John Philip Holland, in-ventor of the submyrine; Gen. Powell Clayton, ex-governor, ex-senator and for half a century the most prominent Republican of Arkansas; Robert Mc-Intyre, hishop of the Methodist church;

Intyre, hishop of the Methodist church; Father Francis Navier Wernz, general of the Jesuits, and Margaret Newton Van Cott, known everywhere as an exangelist, were also among the famous dead of August.

The September list includes the names of Edward J. Hall, the "father of the long-distance telephone." Mrs. Frank Lewie (Baroness Bazus), who revived the practically defunct publishing business left by her husband and bequeathed \$1.000.000 to the woman suffrage movement, and Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, United States navy, retired. On October 18. and Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, Uni-ted States navy, retired. On October 19, the aged king of Roumania, Charles I, who maintained the neutrality of his kingdom to the very last in spite of pow-erful opposition, died at his capital. The Right Rev. Charles William Smith, Methodist Episcopal bishop of St. Louis, died on the last day of the month.

Among the eminent dead of November are Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who was chief of staff of the United States army from 1994 to 1996; John Kean, former senator from New Jersey; Caroline M. Severance, "the mother of women's clubs," Field Mar-shal Earl Frederick S. Roberts, most famous of British soldiers, and Robert